

Law Enforcement News

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Hey buddy, got a match?

New system does for bullets what AFIS did for 'prints

A computerized ballistics identification system that stores bullet "signatures" in a data base so examiners can quickly determine whether a spent bullet is linked to a crime is being hailed as a revolutionary advance in the painstaking, time-consuming science.

"Bulletproof" is the trade name for the new system developed by Forensic Technology Inc. of Montreal, which is currently being used on a pilot basis by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department as part of the agencies' ongoing effort to decrease the level of gun violence in the nation's capital.

"It's an amazing system," said Jack Killorin, the ATF's chief spokesman. "We're literally at a point where the technology is going to allow us to do the same kinds of things for the unique marks left on expended projectiles that's now being done for fingerprints."

Often likened to the automated-fingerprint identification systems (AFIS) now in use in a number of states, the software-driven Bulletproof system includes a customized microscope, video camera, specimen manipulator, image digitizer and a series of computers. The video camera and microscope record the unique, tell-tale markings and grooves made as a soft lead bullet is fired through a gun barrel, then digitally translates the information for computer storage and future analysis.

The system alerts the operator if a possible match has already been entered into the data base, by providing the examiner with a list of possible matches ranked numerically. The examiner can then remove the stored image for a side-by-side visual comparison, eliminating the need to track down the original specimen. It also allows examiners to greatly magnify any portion of the stored images.

"A lot of times, you get an application and if it delivers 50 percent of what you're looking for, you're thrilled. This one literally delivers 100 percent," Killorin told LEN.

Bulletproof is costly — about \$540,000, including consultation, evaluation and training provided by Forensic Technology — but its capabilities can ultimately save agencies time and money, and most importantly, help solve more crimes. Ballistics experts with the Metro-Dade, Fla., Police Department recently tested the system during a visit at the Montreal firm. They had sent 230 fired bullets — including five "unknowns" — to be entered into the system. It searched more than 1,500 comparisons before homing in on the two matches for each unknown entered into the data base — "hits" the system made during its first search.

The same task — a manual search and comparison which usually involves rifling through drawers containing thousands of samples collected over time by police — would have

taken years. "In terms of entry, it can do the work of 50 firearms examiners. And of course, it focuses the valuable resource of a trained firearms examiner into doing the actual final match," said Killorin.

Killorin said the system has enabled investigators to match seven gun-related incidents in Washington, D.C., in the past few months, but declined to give details. "We know it will match crimes, and obviously, it will also match test projectiles from recovered firearms to those already in the system," he said.

The Bulletproof system took four years to develop and has been available for the past 18 months, according to Donna McLean, a spokeswoman for Forensic Technology. Among the satisfied customers so far, she said, are the Royal Thai Police and the Police Science Laboratory in Montreal, with the New York State Police expected to purchase the system sometime this year. Last month, New York City Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and Police Commissioner William F. Bratton said they would lobby state lawmakers for funds to allow the Police Department to purchase the system.

Noting that the system is prohibitively expensive for most law enforcement agencies, Killorin said that ATF officials are currently drafting plans to develop a regional system that would give law enforcement agencies nationwide access to Bulletproof.

New radar-cancer lawsuit takes a different tack, seeks medical monitoring

Attorneys representing six police radar operators have filed a class-action civil complaint against five of the nation's largest radar manufacturers, in which they call on the companies to establish and fund a medical-monitoring system on behalf of police officers nationwide who use radar.

The suit, filed April 19 in Cook County, Ill., Circuit Court, seeks the medical-monitoring system to cover damages sustained by the plaintiffs and other police officers that were caused "by regular long-term exposure to microwave and electromagnetic radiation emitted from police radar units."

"These damages are the result of the need for regular medical monitoring of the plaintiffs and putative class members with respect to the continuing

development, aggravation or acceleration of diagnosed or undiagnosed tumors, and to detect the onset of disease, brought about by such EMR exposure," the complaint states.

Named as defendants in the lawsuit are: Kustom Signals Inc., the nation's largest manufacturer of police radar devices; William Ruppert & Associates Inc.; Kustom Electronics Inc.; Decatur Electronics Inc., and MPH Inc.

The six officers are from California, Illinois, Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia, said Chicago attorney Norman Rifkind. He added that all had been diagnosed or were receiving treatment for rare forms of cancer that they

believe may be linked to their routine, long-term use of radar.

The lawsuit alleges that the officers "were not warned of the dangers that continuous, repeated and excessive exposure to microwave emissions and electromagnetic radiation would subject the user to immediate and future health risks, including but not limited to the development of cancer, a significantly increased risk of cancer, and the aggravation or acceleration of then-existing diagnosed or undiagnosed cancer."

The complaint goes on to assert that despite "substantial evidence" pointing to the dangers of long-term expo-

sure to radar emissions, the defendants "failed to apprise the general public in general and users of radar units in particular, of these dangers or of the lack of empirical data showing that such radar units are safe to operate."

The lawsuit charges that radar manufacturers guaranteed that the devices were safe and their conduct "was intentionally deceptive and misleading and constituted an improper concealment, suppression or omission of the material fact."

The medical-monitoring strategy has not yet been used in lawsuits arising from the radar controversy, none of

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What They Are Saying:

"I don't want to be a statistic and I don't want to be a dead person, but the Police Department shows no interest."

— 21-year-old Tamara Rodriguez, a domestic violence victim, testifying before a New York City Council committee on the inadequacy of police response to her case. (S:2)

IACP "acquits" OC spray in 22 in-custody deaths

A review by the International Association of Chiefs of Police has found no evidence to link oleoresin capicum, the pepper-based spray used increasingly by police to subdue unruly suspects, to the in-custody deaths of 22 people.

"OC was not the cause of death in any of the cases," said an executive brief issued by the IACP, nor was it a factor in any of the 22 deaths for which enough information was available to draw "a reasonable conclusion as to the

cause of death."

A three-member panel, which included IACP program manager John Granfield, who headed the project, Jani Onnen and Dr. Charles S. Petty, reviewed 30 incidents in which suspects died after being sprayed with OC. The group based its findings on autopsy, police and news reports, and data received from the California Peace Officer Standards and Training Board and the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, which has urged

law enforcement agencies in that state to tighten their guidelines in view of 14 in-custody deaths of California suspects who were sprayed with OC. [See sidebar]

The National Institute of Justice asked the IACP to collect and analyze data about the incidents, which occurred between August 1990 and December 1993, to determine whether OC was a factor in the deaths. The review began shortly after a medical examiner ruled

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Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — The Connecticut Civil Liberties Union has filed suit on behalf of the state's 13,800 prisoners to stop prison officials from monitoring all phone calls made by inmates. The monitoring is defended by correctional officials, who claim it is imperative if they are to curb gang-related violence in prison. Philip D. Tegeler, a CCLU lawyer, says state laws bar anyone from taping conversations, even those of prisoners, unless granted permission by a three-judge panel.

The state's gun buyback program is proving an embarrassment of riches, after more guns were turned in than the program could afford to redeem. Even with the help of several state corporations, a shortfall of almost \$300,000 remains for the state to cover, or the guns must be returned. A \$112,000 donation was given to support the program by the Mashantucket Pequot, an Indian tribe that owns and operates the nation's most successful casino.

MARYLAND — Baltimore Mass Transit Administration Police Chief Bernard B. Foster met with community leaders this month in hopes of curbing juvenile violence on buses and light rail trains. Foster, the first black man to head the department, has so far created undercover patrols and created a telephone tip line with rewards of up to \$1,000. Foster also intends to hire 22 more officers this year and is looking into installing video surveillance in the transit system.

MASSACHUSETTS — Boston public school students who commit serious crimes off campus will be expelled starting this month. Expulsions are allowed by existing law for such crimes as carrying weapons, illegal drugs, or assaulting a staff member.

Boston Police Officer Leo F. Coogan, 60, has been arrested for allegedly raping a prostitute after threatening her with arrest. A reporter and a photographer for The Boston Herald, who were researching a story on prostitution, spoke with Coogan April 28 and saw him with the prostitute. When they came upon the woman moments later on the street, she told them she had been raped by the officer. Police Commissioner Paul Evans said he will push for a review of the department, if necessary, to crack down on illicit relationships between police and prostitutes.

NEW JERSEY — The Federal Government will not pursue a civil rights case against former Teaneck police officer Gary Spath for the 1990 shooting death of a black teen-ager. Spath was acquitted of manslaughter by an all-white jury in state court in 1992. According to U.S. Attorney Michael Chertoff, a review of the case failed to satisfy guidelines for ordering a Federal trial after a state proceeding.

Municipal Court Judge Lawrence Moncher ruled last month that Jersey City Police Sgt. John E. Laughery's death in 1992 was a result of contracting the AIDS virus during a drug bust. The ruling discredited claims that Laughery got infected as a result of

extramarital sex. His widow, Rose Ann Laughery, is now entitled to \$213,000 in worker's compensation.

An investigation was launched earlier this month after a white Glassboro police officer fatally shot a black teenager who may have been wielding a knife. Peter Amico and another officer were dispatched to break up a fight between 14-year-old Eltermain Sanders and his 17-year-old cousin. Preliminary reports indicate that Sanders came at the second officer with a serrated kitchen knife and failed to drop it when ordered to do so. Amico shouted a warning and then fired a single shot. Witnesses, however, claim that Sanders did not charge at the officer and had dropped the knife on the porch.

NEW YORK — Attorneys from some of New York City's most prestigious firms this month formed the Lawyers' Committee on Violence in an effort to use litigation and legislation to curb the spread of handguns. The nonprofit group will involve local bar associations, law schools and law enforcement officials and will bring lawsuits in an attempt to hold gun dealers and manufacturers liable for violent crime. A national licensing system and photo IDs were among the group's proposals for new forms of gun registration.

Long Island Rail Road officials and the Long Island Rail Road Police Benevolent Association are at odds over plans to increase safety on the commuter line. The union challenged statistics by LIRR executives showing only 289 felonies on the rail system last year. Local police departments, the union said, showed twice as many crimes at stations and parking lots. A union proposal to allow New York City police officers free passage as a way of improving security was roundly dismissed by officials who claimed that most officers drive to work and that no law-enforcement expert thought such a plan would be practical.

Following Florida's lead, New York State has filed suit against the Federal Government for reimbursement of the billions of dollars spent on illegal immigrants. An estimated \$970 million a year is spent on health, education, shelter and incarceration for undocumented aliens.

The New York City Police Department and the FBI have formed a special task force to crack down on what is believed to be a loose-knit gang of Dominicans responsible for the home invasions of more than 500 Dominican businessmen. In most cases, said Capt. Robert Martin of the NYPD Special Investigations Division, the businessmen are followed home from their workplaces where robbers force their way in and sometimes torture the occupants, taking cash and jewelry at gunpoint.

State Attorney General G. Oliver Koppell asked a Manhattan judge this month to order a group that purports to investigate allegations of child abuse to stop posing as police officers. Members of the group, the Long Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, have been seen riding around in imitation police cars with red lights and shields painted on the side. Members have also gained access to confidential school information by passing themselves off as police officers.

Ten guards from the Westchester County Jail were charged this month with smuggling food, vodka, cash, and what they thought was cocaine to inmates in exchange for cash bribes and trips to Atlantic City. Many of the inmates connected to the scheme are members of organized crime families. The arrests were the result of a sting operation in which Federal agents and cooperative inmates posed as relatives in order to meet with the guards and work out deals.

Reported incidents of violent crime in New York City fell by 4 percent over 11 during the past year, according to new Police Department statistics. The biggest dip occurred in motor-vehicle thefts, which dropped by 11.4 percent, to 112,464 last year. Of the seven major crime categories, only rape showed a slight increase.

Five New York City police officers from the 34th Precinct were hailed this month for refusing a bribe of more than \$254,564 from a suspect they stopped for running a red light. Officers Thomas Barnett, Matthew Hyland, Kevin Spellman, Dennis Rodriguez and Sgt. Robert Yackel were praised by Mayor Rudolph Giuliani as role models.

The New York City borough of Queens is now the hottest area in the country for counterfeiting, according to the Secret Service, with some \$2.3 million in bogus bills circulating annually. The Secret Service plans to meet with local merchants to teach them how to detect and deal with counterfeiting.

A decision this month by Port Authority police officials to defer for up to a year some 82,000 hours of in-service training for officers has sparked angry criticism from police unions. The training is on hold, said Chief Inspector William Fleming, because the department training academy is currently filled to capacity with 119 recruits, the largest class in the agency's history.

New York City Police Jose Perez, 28, was killed this month when a police van in which he was riding collided with another police vehicle as they both rushed to respond to another officer's call for help. Perez is the third police officer to die this year, and the second to lose his life while speeding in response to an emergency.



ALABAMA — Three youths were killed and one wounded in a robbery at a fast-food restaurant in Gadsden in April. Two suspects, ages 17 and 23, were arrested, the younger of whom was a former employee. Investigators contend that improved security at convenience stores has made fast-food restaurants, which employ primarily teenagers, a new favored target for robbers.

ARKANSAS — Officials hope that a contract will be signed by July 1 to purchase 540 Sig Sauer P-229 .40-caliber pistols for state troopers. The pistols have more firepower than the Smith & Wesson .357 revolvers now in use.

Little Rock's high-crime areas will

soon be illuminated by high-pressure sodium streetlights funded by a half-cent sales tax approved by voters last year. About 800 existing lights will be replaced, along with 300 additional lights beginning in mid-May.

Maj. Nick Zoeller of the Pulaski County Sheriff's Department will resign at the end of May after 13 years on the job. Zoeller, who was in charge of setting up the budgets under two sheriffs, Tommy Robinson and Carroll Gravett, stirred controversy in 1981 when he supervised the chaining of 19 prisoners to a fence at the state Department of Corrections near Pine Bluff to protest inadequate funding.

FLORIDA — Christopher Wright of Fort Myers was charged with murder and child abuse this month after his 2-year-old daughter was hospitalized and later died with human bite marks on her body. She also had a broken arm and cerebral hemorrhaging.

The Orlando City Council has approved a midnight curfew, effective June 1, that will apply to anyone under age 18 in a 12-square-block downtown area.

Julie Torres, a special agent with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, has become the first woman ever to be named state law enforcement officer of the year.

Danny Harold Rolling, 39, was sentenced to death earlier this month for the murder of five students at the University of Florida in Gainesville in 1990. The cost of bringing Rolling to trial was \$5 million, which prosecutors would like to see him pay for.

William Lozano, the Miami police officer whose 1989 shooting of a black motorcyclist touched off three days of rioting, was fired this month. Lozano had been convicted of manslaughter in the incident but the verdict was overturned on appeal; he was acquitted at a second trial last year. Police Chief Calvin Ross said in a letter of dismissal that Lozano had violated the department's rules on the circumstances in which deadly force could be used and by shooting at a moving vehicle.

Inmates at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in Miami raised an estimated \$3,100 this month for a local gun buyback program.

Films that graphically depict sex and violence are common fare for inmates at the state's prison facilities. According to prison officials, it is difficult to keep inmates occupied when they are not working or sleeping since education budgets have been slashed.

Port Orange police and city officials are trying this month to revoke an agreement between the city and a woman whose home had been seized under Federal forfeiture laws in 1992. Under the agreement, Marjorie Crawford, 63, had been allowed to keep her home despite drug activity perpetrated by her two sons. Officials now say, however, that Crawford violated the agreement by allowing her sons to live in the house where one of them was arrested in a drug buy on March 1. If Crawford agrees to leave the property voluntarily, the city has agreed to pay her up to \$8,000 and said it will not file suit.

GEORGIA — College-student participants in a "Freaknik" weekend and Atlanta officials both gave kudos this month to the city's Police Department for its exemplary crowd control techniques. Police, they said, took care of potentially dangerous incidents and turned a blind eye to minor infractions.

A drunken-driving law said to be the toughest in state history will revoke the licenses of first-time offenders, mandate jail time for repeat offenders, and crack down on juvenile drunk drivers. It goes into effect Jan. 1, 1995.

MISSISSIPPI — Police and residents fear a surge in gang-related violence since the shooting death of 22-year-old Sean "C-Bop" Johnson on April 16 during a gunfight. Gang activity has been unofficially acknowledged as playing a part in Johnson's murder. No suspect has yet been arrested.

NORTH CAROLINA — In an effort to cut prison overcrowding, the state Parole Commission will reconsider the cases of 205 nonviolent inmates who were previously ineligible for parole.

TENNESSEE — A 10-cent property-tax rate increase proposed by Knoxville Mayor Victor Ashe is said to translate into the hiring of an additional 20 police officers, bringing the total number of officers on the force to 372. The new officers would help the department develop and implement a community policing program.

A three-strikes-you're-out bill was approved this month by the state House. The legislation calls for twice-convicted murderers and rapists, along with other three-time convicted violent felons to be sent to prison for life without parole.

Michael Pulliam, 43, was awarded \$4.8 million this month after being severely beaten by other inmates at the Shelby County Jail. The jail was under order to prevent such attacks. Child sex abuse charges against Pulliam were dropped as well.

An off-duty Memphis police officer interrupted a robbery in progress at a hair salon and ended up in a shootout with an armed suspect this month. Officer Larry Fullilove had been purchasing supplies for a precinct-sponsored Boy Scout troop outing when he saw a man with a shotgun in front of the Trends Hair Designer shop. After a shootout with the suspect, in which no one was injured, the suspect dropped the weapon and some money and fled.

VIRGINIA — Timothy W. Spencer, 32, became the first person in the nation to be executed for a conviction based on DNA profiling on April 27. Spencer, who raped and murdered four women in 1987, was arrested when investigators matched semen found at the scene to a sample of his blood.

A Federal magistrate in Roanoke ruled in March that the state's military-style boot camps were unconstitutional because they excluded women. The suit was filed by Jennifer West, 28, who claimed that had she been allowed to participate in the program, she would have been out in three months and sentenced to a year's probation for possession of cocaine, instead of one year in prison and a probation that runs until 1999.

Midwest



ILLINOIS — Schaumburg Police Chief Kenneth Alley said this month that he will retire on Sept. 1 after reaching his goal of serving 25 years on the Schaumburg force.

The city of Normal is banning anyone under the age of 18 from possessing or smoking tobacco, under a new law intended to give police more control over loitering teenagers. The ban takes effect this month.

President Clinton announced this month that the Administration will invest \$29 million in Chicago's public housing projects and will back warrantless searches as a condition of a resident's lease. The American Civil Liberties Union, which won a lawsuit blocking such searches, is expected to issue a formal response. The Clinton plan includes installing metal detectors in lobbies; searching common areas and vacant apartments; frisking suspicious people in common areas; and creating more midnight basketball leagues for juveniles. [See related story, Page 5.]

Legislation to ban assault weapons — previously sponsored by Gov. Jim Edgar and now being pushed by House Speaker Michael J. Madigan — failed to pass the full House this month by a 51-64 vote. The bill, which calls for a ban on 92 types of assault weapons, was dropped by Edgar when he was advised by Senate President James "Pete" Philip that it would not pass the Senate. A House committee rejected a bill by Philip that would have banned 17 types of assault weapons, and another bill by Edgar and Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley that would also have banned the 17 firearms and prevented future ownership of 60 others.

INDIANA — Columbus Police Chief Charles Imel and several current and former members of the force have formed what they believe to be the state's first police bagpipe unit. After becoming interested in learning the instrument at a Police Memorial Week program, Imel, Lieut. Alan Trisler, retired officer Jerry Morlan, police mechanic Kurt Carlsen, and animal control employee Kevin Konezka formed the Columbus Police Department Stewart Pipers with the help of Mayor Robert N. Stewart's wife, Barbara. Mrs. Stewart wrote the application for the \$1,000 grant which bought the men six months of lessons, practice chanters, lesson books and tapes.

A children's version of Lake County's gun buyback policy — which recovered 225 guns in its first month — went into effect April 19. Youngsters will be able to turn in toy guns in exchange for ice cream and fast food certificates at the Holy Family Child Care Center.

MICHIGAN — Detroit police officers Ira Todd and Rico Hardy were acquitted April 12 in last year's shooting death of a homeless Cuban immigrant, which had sparked protests by the city's Hispanic residents. Hispanic civic leaders responded angrily to the acquittal, saying they intend to push for more

Hispanic officers and the appointment of Hispanics to the city's gang squad. Todd and Hardy, members of that unit, were investigating possible gang activity when Jose Iruaralde came around a corner, shouting in Spanish — which neither officer speaks — and reached into his pocket. The officers fired at him a total of seven times, killing him instantly.

OHIO — A consortium of Hamilton County police and fire officials are pushing hard for the passage next month of a five-year, 1.09-mill tax levy intended to raise \$78 million to buy a new 800-megahertz communications system. The current system, the officials say, is old, outdated and dangerously inadequate for the more than 200 fire, police and emergency medical units that now use it.

Toledo dog warden Thomas Sheldon was given \$7,000 this month by Lucas County Commissioners to produce a video advising homeowners to replace their guns with guard dogs.

WISCONSIN — Statistics released this month by the state Office of Justice Assistance showed a decrease in all categories of reported crime last year, except for juvenile-committed homicides, which rose by 25 percent over 1992. Compared with 1992, the total number of violent crimes dropped by 3.7 percent. Juvenile arrests for rape increased by 7.1 percent last year. Since 1973, according to an OJA spokesman, violent crime has increased by 153 percent.

A proposal to ban all short-barreled handguns, automatic weapons and cop-killer bullets within Madison city limits was unveiled this month by Mayor Paul Soglin and other city officials.

Waukesha police Capt. James Lutz, 57, was killed this month in a shootout with bank robbery suspects. Two other officers and a hostage were wounded in the heist. The two male suspects, 18, and 50, were hospitalized after their getaway car hit a tree.



MINNESOTA — The state Senate unanimously passed a major crime bill April 20, but only after lobbying forces allied with the National Rifle Association gutted the measure of every amendment that had any relation to firearms. The bill, which calls for a \$34-million appropriation to build more prisons, hire more judges, and protect witnesses, was stripped of provisions that would have banned military-style assault weapons, required rigorous background checks of gun dealers who sell firearms from their homes, and allowed police to keep records of gun background checks.

MISSOURI — A Federal magistrate's decision to deny Potosi Correction Center inmate Mark Hamilton the right to practice Native American religion will be reviewed by a Federal judge. Hamilton wants to be able to wear his hair long and pray in a sweat lodge.

A St. Louis woman who was raped by an intruder in her apartment building

was awarded \$500,000 by a jury this month in her suit against a landlord she says failed to provide the high security promised by apartment managers when she rented her apartment. In what appears to be a growing trend, experts claim that landlords are increasingly being held responsible for crimes committed on their property.

St. Louis police are asking for at least \$9.5 million more in this year's budget in order to give officers a 5-percent raise instead of the 1.5 percent that is being awarded to other city workers. The city's preliminary budget, however, calls for an increase of only \$7 million, about \$4.2 million of which would be earmarked for the hiring of 100 more officers.

MONTANA — A group of vigilantes, known to some as "constitutionalists," posted a bounty this month for the arrest of Garfield County Sheriff Charles Phipps, a prosecutor and a judge who processed the paperwork on the foreclosure of a 960-acre wheat farm belonging to Ralph Clark, leader of the gang known as the Garfield County Freeman. Clark told Phipps that he would be hanged from a bridge by a vigilante jury in connection with the foreclosure. Phipps said he thought the group's threat to shoot several people — himself included — was just bluster, he's apparently taking no chances. Phipps, who used to go unarmed, now carries a gun.

NEBRASKA — A paralyzed Omaha man filed a formal complaint this month against State Trooper David Staskiewicz, claiming the trooper made him lie in the back of a car being towed after the car's driver was arrested for driving on a suspended license. Cornell Williams, 21, said that when he asked Staskiewicz how he was going to get home, the trooper replied, "I ain't no taxi." Capt. Mike Behm said Williams had been in no danger because another trooper arrived within the hour and stayed with him until a tow truck arrived. Williams, however, could not ride in the cab of the tow truck because he did not have his wheelchair with him and, he said, the troopers offered no help in getting him out of the car.

The reemergence of polygraph testing as a supplemental part of background checking on Omaha Police Department applicants was opposed this month by members of the Midwest Guardians, a black officers' group. Polygraph tests, said Officer Terry Thompson, are not reliable and place too much trust in the hands of the polygraph expert. The practice had been abandoned in 1982 at the urging of a city councilman who said polygraph tests tended to discriminate against blacks, who show more fear and anxiety when testing for police positions.

A Federal appeals court has upheld a magistrate's dismissal of an \$8-million police brutality suit against the three-member Hemingford Police Department. The three-judge panel said it found no error that would require a reversal of the magistrate's ruling that Marvin Dyer failed to demonstrate that Hemingford officers had used excessive force while arresting him in 1991 for allegedly assaulting his wife and Hemingford Police Chief James Olson. Dyer had alleged that Olson and Officer Gene Sheldon dropped him on his

head and neck after handcuffing him, leading to paralysis, two fractured vertebrae and two broken neck discs.



ARIZONA — The Pima County Sheriff's Department is enforcing an ordinance that will allow homeowners four false alarms a year, with a fifth false alarm resulting in a fine of up to \$1,000. Responding to false alarms cost the county \$170,000 in 1992.

COLORADO — Boulder Police Officer Beth Haynes became the first Boulder officer killed in the line of duty in 21 years April 16. Haynes, who was responding to a domestic violence call, was killed during a shootout with 36-year-old Ali Kalamy. Kalamy later killed himself.

NEW MEXICO — Albuquerque residents have criticized a fundraising raffle held by the Fraternal Order of Police, in which the prize was a semiautomatic pistol. The FOP claims that the raffle is legal and that the weapon's license will be transferred to the winner.

OKLAHOMA — The state's 273 murders in 1993 represent a 30.6-percent rise over 1992, according to Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation statistics. Violent crimes rose by 2.6 percent, but the overall crime rate was down by 1.9 percent.

Oklahoma has the nation's highest ratio of people incarcerated, according to U.S. Justice Department figures, with 506 of every 100,000 residents behind bars. Louisiana, with a rate of 499 per 100,000 residents, ranks second.

TEXAS — The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals ruled 5-4 this month that death-row inmate Gary Graham, who was scheduled to be executed in May, is entitled to another trial based on his claim that new testimony from witnesses who did not appear at his trial could exonerate him. Prior to the April 20 ruling, a person had only 30 days after conviction to request a retrial based on new evidence.

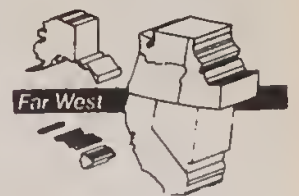
Fort Worth prosecutors plan to retry a black teen-ager who won a mistrial April 20 based on a claim that "urban survival syndrome" forced him to gun down two men with whom he was feuding. A jury of nine whites and three blacks reportedly deadlocked at 11-1 in favor of convicting Damion Osby after 2½ days of deliberation. Osby, said his lawyers, shot the two men because they had threatened him the previous week with a shotgun. They said that Osby, having been raised in a poor, violent neighborhood, felt he had no alternative but to kill the men.

Houston Mayor Bob Lanier proposed a 4-cent property tax hike this month that would translate into \$25 million earmarked for the hiring of 580 new police officers by the end of 1995.

A state audit that found 5,500 empty beds available in state prisons is being reviewed by state Attorney General Dan

Morales. The audit caused an uproar due to the 30,000 inmates that are currently backed up in county jails.

UTAH — Logan police this month pulled 38 people from school, work or their homes for not paying fines or traffic tickets.



CALIFORNIA — A jury awarded \$3.8 million in damages this month to Rodney King, whose beating by four Los Angeles police officers in 1991 ultimately led to the worst riot in the city's history. The tax-free award compensates King for his financial losses, including medical bills, pain, suffering, and loss of employment potential. The jury will next decide whether 14 LAPD officers will be required to pay punitive damages for the beating.

Inmates at the Central California Women's Facility in Sacramento have lodged formal complaints about a drug-testing program that requires them either to submit to random urine tests or be confined to their cells 22 hours a day. The policy, which was implemented in March, is a condition of a work-release program that includes such privileges as extra phone time and a day off their sentences for every six hours worked. Inmates found to be using drugs are disciplined and placed in a drug treatment and education program. Those associating with such inmates are subject to frequent urine tests.

Steven Stafford, a Sacramento police officer fired in 1992, was reinstated in April by the city's Civil Service Board. Stafford claims he was fired because of his effeminate voice, but attorneys for the city insisted that Stafford's dismissal stemmed from his harassment of a woman with whom he was having an on-duty affair.

Former Pittsburg Police Officer John Buckley was awarded the medal of valor this month, 58 years after being shot to death by a drunk. The department's sole officer casualty, Buckley's fate was discovered during research into the department's history.

A husband and wife have agreed to attend a drug-education program to avoid going to prison on charges of possessing a hallucinogenic toad venom. Bob Shepard, 41, and his wife, Connie, 37, who taught elementary school students at a nature camp, had faced five felony counts of drug possession, including possession of bufotenine, which they extracted and processed from Colorado River toads. According to investigators, Bob Shepard said that smoking the toad extract produced a psychedelic high so intense that "he can hear electrons jumping orbitals in his molecules." [See LEN, Feb. 28, 1994.]

HAWAII — A plan to build a 1,000-bed prison next to the Kulani Correctional Facility in Hilo was approved in April by the County Council. Final approval must come from the state Legislature.

Bell's last toll

Atlanta Police Chief Eldrin Bell abruptly resigned as head of the 1,500-officer Police Department on April 29 to launch a campaign for chairman of the Fulton County Board of Commissioners. The resignation ends a 33-year police career that began when Bell became one of the city's first black officers.

"I have reached this decision after much thought and prayer over the past several weeks," Bell said during a news conference, "and I leave with a great deal of gratitude and appreciation to those I have served and those who have served me."

Bell's announcement "did catch us by surprise," said Nick Gold, a spokesman for Mayor Bill Campbell. Deputy Chief Beverly Harward, a 20-year veteran who previously headed the department's Administrative Services Division, was named as Bell's interim successor.

Gold told LEN that a national search will be launched for Bell's permanent successor. "We're looking for the best and brightest candidate for the job," he said.

Bell was named Police Chief in August 1990 by then-Mayor Maynard Jackson, who had abolished the Department of Public Safety and elevated the Police Bureau to departmental status, paving the way for the appointment of a more powerful police chief. Bell, a deputy chief known for his no-nonsense management style, vowed to turn around the city's rising crime rate.

Bell said he was proud that he had overseen changes in the Police Department that contributed to a dramatic drop in crime in the past four years. "Crime had decreased 21 percent in the city overall," he said. "In the downtown area where citizens were particularly concerned about safety when I took over as chief, crime has dropped 34 percent."

"How did we accomplish the drops in crime?" he continued. "By implementing tougher policing strategies, by bringing the department into the computer age, by putting officers back on the streets through community policing, and by the fact that during my command, Atlanta's police officers have simply worked harder and smarter

for the taxpayer."

Bell also attributed the department's successes to its developing "the most effective partnerships" with other local, state and federal law enforcement agencies ever achieved in the history of the department, as well as "policing partnerships" with city schools and downtown businesses.

Bell said that when he joined the department in 1961, "black officers didn't have the authority to arrest a white citizen. Today, Atlanta has one of the most diverse police forces in the country, where officers are judged on performance, not on the color of their skin—white, black or brown." He also noted that women have made major gains in the department since that time, and now serve at all levels of the department.

In addition, he noted, the department has made unprecedented strides in adapting to new technologies and is now "a test bed" for emerging new technologies.

"We have come so far, but we have so very far to go," Bell added. "Government must get more involved in the business of safety. Government must become more responsive. Government must become more efficient. Government must build partnerships to solve problems. Government must get about the business of doing business."

Bell was a controversial figure throughout much of his career. He was twice demoted, first to major in 1979, following a probe of police protection for gamblers. No charges were filed against him and he was reinstated. In 1985, Bell was demoted to lieutenant after he was found among patrons at an Italian restaurant where the invited guests were targets of an FBI drug sting. Bell hadn't been invited and was not under investigation in the incident.

From scratch

Michael S. Scott, the St. Louis police official who is due to be sworn in as Police Chief of Lauderdale, Fla., next month, will inherit a department without officers.

The lack of personnel is not due to some tight-fisted fiscal policy instituted by officials of the city of 50,000, located about 40 miles west of Fort Lauderdale. Rather, it's because Scott, as

the first Police Chief of the reborn department, will be doing all of the hiring himself. Scott, who begins his duties May 16, said he expects to hire 60 sworn and 20 civilian personnel over the next several months.

For the last 15 years, Lauderdale has contracted for law enforcement services with the Broward County Sheriff's Department. Scott said that in the face of an impending increase in the cost of such services, city officials decided to resurrect the Police Department.

"They're currently paying the county \$4.3 million, but they've been notified that that will gradually be increased to \$5.3 million, to be phased in over four years," he told LEN. "Our budget will probably be in that range. Obviously, one of the things the city would like to do is provide services at that cost or less if possible."

The department, which will be headquartered in a facility currently used by the Sheriff's Department, is expected to begin operations Oct. 1. "I'll be talking with the Sheriff Ron Cochran to work out the transition," Scott said.

In starting from scratch, the Police Department will be organized around the problem-oriented policing philosophy, said Scott, who has been coordinating the St. Louis Police Department's implementation of that strategy as a civilian member of Police Chief Clarence Harmon's senior executive staff.

"For me, this is the chance of a lifetime," said Scott. "It's not very often in this country that jurisdictions of that size create a police department. Very few people get the opportunity to implement these new concepts of policing by creating an organization around the concept."

At just 34 years of age, Scott is broadly experienced and thoroughly versed in problem-oriented policing. From 1981 to 1984, he served as a patrol officer of the Madison, Wis., Police Department as it implemented the concept. As an undergraduate at the University of Wisconsin, Scott worked with "the original problem-oriented policing proponent," the renowned law professor Herman Goldstein.

A graduate of Harvard Law School, Scott's policing career has also included a stint as legal aide to then-New York City Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, assisting in the implementation of the Police Department's early community-policing effort, the Community Patrol Officer Program (CPOP). He also worked as a senior researcher for the Police Executive Research Forum under executive director Darrel Stephens, now the chief of the St. Petersburg, Fla., Police Department.

Scott has other ties to Florida. From 1990 to 1992, he served as director of administration for the Fort Pierce Police Department, which earned a national reputation for its problem-oriented policing efforts under Chief R. Gil Kerlikowske, now Police Commissioner of Buffalo, N.Y.

Return of the native

A New York native who has headed a small North Carolina police agency for nearly six years will be packing his bags and returning to his home state to take the reins of the troubled Rochester Police Department—the first chief chosen from outside that agency's ranks

in 30 years.

Statesville, N.C., Police Chief Robert Warshaw, 46, is expected to be sworn in as head of the 674-officer Rochester force—New York State's third-largest municipal police department—on May 30. Mayor William A. Johnson Jr. said Warshaw was selected from more than 40 candidates. Incumbent Police Chief Roy Irving was let go when Johnson took office in January.

Warshaw, 46, will take over a department still feeling the aftershocks of a corruption scandal that culminated in the arrest and conviction of former Police Chief Gordon Urlacher in 1990. Urlacher, who was convicted of embezzling more than \$150,000 in police funds, is serving a four-year sentence at a minimum-security prison in North Carolina. Nine other police officials were dismissed, suspended or forced to resign amid allegations of financial improprieties, brutality against suspects and other misconduct that occurred under Urlacher's watch.

"I feel that I've come full circle, both professionally and personally, because I'm a New Yorker again," Warshaw said in a recent interview with LEN. "I'm leaving a small department to go to a much larger department, but previous to coming [to Statesville], I served at the executive level in two departments that were twice the size of Rochester."

Those two agencies were the Miami Police Department, where Warshaw started his police career and rose to the rank of assistant chief, and the DeKalb County, Ga., Department of Public Safety, where he served as director of administration for the agency's police, fire, animal control and emergency medical branches, and oversaw the police and fire academies.

Warshaw, a Brooklyn native, was appointed Police Chief of the 62-officer Statesville Police Department in 1988. Among his first tasks was the implementation of a "very comprehensive, external management study" of the Police Department that was ordered by officials of the town, which is located about 40 miles north of Charlotte.

"We have built a management team that has brought the department up in both its technology and its thinking," Warshaw said, recounting the Statesville agency's accomplishments during his tenure. "Concurrent with that, we have built very meaningful bridges to the community and we have empowered those in our community who have felt disempowered. I believe we've done the same thing as it pertains to our personnel as well. We have been a catalyst for change, not only for the law enforcement profession within this region of North Carolina, but within the community."

Warshaw said he will attempt to achieve similar results in Rochester and does not believe his outsider status will hinder his goals.

"The question is often asked: 'What is the difference between an outsider and an insider?' Well, the critics line up against an outsider before he arrives, and they give an insider three months," he said. "I consider it an opportunity because being an outsider who is not attached to any particular group or representative of any particular issue current or past gives me a unique opportunity to be a lightning rod or a magnet for change."

And Warshaw, who holds a bachelor's degree in sociology from Temple

University, is going to Rochester without preconceived notions of what might await him there. "The responsibility of any police chief is to have good eyes and ears. What I intend to be doing is go around and speak with cops on the beat, people from throughout the organization and the community who represent [the city's] diversity, and only then, will I start to formulate some thoughts, opinions and some sense of direction."

Phone scrambler

Many people know the game of "Telephone," where a simple message is passed along a line of people, invariably becoming scrambled to incomprehensibility in the process. Usually, the game is good for more than a few laughs.

It was no game that took place on April 29, when FBI officials telephoned the San Francisco Police Department, advising officials there to consider increasing security at the South Korean Consulate in view of heightened tensions between the democratic country and its Communist neighbor to the north. By the time the message reached Police Chief Anthony Ribera's ears, however, it said that North Korea had invaded the South and the world was teetering on the brink of World War III.

At a Hall of Justice ceremony honoring officers who had recently received appointments and promotions, Ribera snatched the audience of several hundred when he informed them that the two Koreas had gone to war. He said the FBI had informed the Police Department that North Korea had crossed the demilitarized zone into South Korea, then asked the audience to observe 30 seconds of silence while he led a prayer that "the situation resolve peacefully."

Following Ribera's announcement, San Francisco media outlets were swamped with calls about the "invasion." By day's end, the "international incident" had dwindled into nothing more than the case of crossed wires that it started out as.

FBI spokesman Rick Smith told The San Francisco Examiner that the bureau had urged the Police to consider adding extra security details to the South Korean Consulate because of continuing tensions between the two countries. Smith said the FBI considered the suggestion a prudent one in view of a June 1991 firebombing of the consulate, just days before South Korean President Roh Tae-woo was expected to visit the Bay Area.

"We thought we would give the SFPD a heads-up on some potential problems," Smith told The Examiner. "Sounds like the information got misconstrued."

Ribera said someone on his staff had taken the FBI telephone call, and by the time the information had been "filtered" through other staff members before reaching him, it had become "something more major"—an attack at the Korean DMZ.

"Fortunately, thank God, it isn't true," said Ribera. "It was based on information I had at the time, and I'm just glad it turned out not to be true."

Smith said the FBI had not spoken with Korean consular officials before calling police. Kwon Haeryong, the Korean consul general in San Francisco, said he had not asked for additional security.

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Mass. tackles spouse abuse as bias crime

Is spouse-battering a bias crime?

It might well be in some cases, in light of a recent action by Massachusetts Attorney General Scott Harshbarger, who used the state's civil-rights law to win a preliminary injunction against a man with a history of violence against women.

Harshbarger, prosecuting the case of Salah Aboulaz, 26, a Reverend man who allegedly abused his wife and three girlfriends over a three-year period, contended that the habitual violence

committed by the defendant was probably motivated by hatred or bias against women as a class.

The Attorney General's arguments convinced Suffolk Superior Court Judge Martha Sosman to issue a preliminary injunction against Aboulaz that bars him from approaching women involved in the case or assaulting any other female in the future. If Aboulaz violates the order, he could face up to 10 years in the state penitentiary.

The case is believed to be the first in

the state — and possibly in the nation — in which a state court determined that a man accused of battering women was probably motivated by hatred or bias against women as a class.

Harshbarger's strategy has been hailed by victims' advocates and women's groups as a precedent-setting prosecutorial ploy for combating domestic violence. "This is a path-breaking development," said Sally Goldfarb, a senior attorney for the National Organization for Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund in New York. "This is the wave of the future."

Goldfarb told The Chicago Tribune that the strategy signifies a shift in societal attitudes about domestic violence. "As a society, we are moving toward recognizing that gender-motivated violence is not just an unfortunate fact of life for women. It's a form of discrimination that society should confront and recognize for what it is."

Victims' advocates have long decried the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence as ineffective. Restraining orders, they contend, are rarely enforced and do little to prevent abusers from stalking and attacking victims. In addition, criminal penalties for convictions stemming from domestic-violence incidents are so minor as to offer little deterrent effect, they add. In Massachusetts, the maximum sentence for assault and battery — a misdemeanor — is 2 years, and few offenders serve full sentences.

Aboulaz's wife, Christine, 28, said the injunction, which was handed down March 15, did not alleviate the fear she feels toward her husband, whom she is divorcing. "I do feel safer, but not 100 percent," she told The Tribune. "It's still just another piece of paper. The downfall is that the guidelines are narrow, and there's no way to monitor the behavior once he gets out of jail."

Aboulaz remains in police custody on a rape charge after failing to post a \$100,000 bond.

Christine Aboulaz, who is convinced the injunction will not stop her husband from attacking her again, recently quit her job and is in hiding. "If he gets the chance to get to one of us, it's not like he's going to hurt us. He's going to kill us," she said. "Maybe it's going to take the murder of one of us for people to say, 'Hello, we've got to watch these people more closely.'"

John Young, who is representing Salah Aboulaz, said the injunction is a violation of his client's rights. "What

they've done is convicted and sentenced my guy prior to the commission of a crime. He's walking around the rest of his life with a loaded gun pointed at his head and he doesn't know who's at the other end."

Authorities spent years trying to find a perfect case — a pattern of hate-motivated behavior — to test the Massachusetts Civil Rights Act, which added gender as a class in 1992. The women who are plaintiffs in the civil case against Aboulaz — all of whom had obtained restraining orders against him — only had to file affidavits alleging abuse to get the injunction. Previously, victims often were required to confront abusers in court in order to get protection orders.

Law enforcement agencies in Massachusetts are closely monitoring the case. Deputy Supt. William Johnston of the Boston Police Department said he has directed his officers to check domestic-violence cases for possible civil rights violations. He said police were already computerizing records to find more gender-motivated cases to which the civil-rights law could be applied.

"The most victimized group in

America is women," Johnston said. "Unless we bring them under the umbrella of civil rights law, we're not going to be able to protect them."

Richard Cole, who heads the Massachusetts Attorney General's civil rights division, said that while the law might only be applied in a few cases, it may nevertheless prove to be a useful tool for preventing future domestic abuse. "For an individual involved in a series of abusive relations with women, with the potential risk he will go to the next relationship and do the same, this provides a much more powerful legal tool to deter future abuse."

Only eight other states and Washington, D.C., have civil rights statutes that can be applied to gender-based violence, said NOW's Goldfarb. But both houses of Congress have for the first time included proposals addressing violence against women in the crime bills currently being considered. The Violence Against Women Act would provide \$1.8 billion for anti-domestic violence programs. A proposal in the Senate version would allow women to use Federal civil rights violations as grounds for seeking damages against their assailants.

NYPD eyes overhaul of "ineffective" response to domestic violence

A sweeping overhaul is in the works for the New York City Police Department's response to domestic violence, which Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani said has been rendered ineffective by a longstanding unwillingness on the part of officers to get involved in such matters.

Giuliani on April 26 announced a broad initiative that will include assigning a police officer and a detective in each of the precinct's 75 precincts to track domestic abuse cases and taking a more aggressive approach to arresting batterers.

Although current departmental policy urges officers to make arrests in cases of suspected abuse, few actually do, either because they feel the situation has calmed or because the victim decides not to file charges.

Giuliani's plan calls for the Police Department to begin training officers to use arrest powers even in situations where the spouse has declined to file charges or requests that the suspected batterer be freed. "Part of the purpose of this program is to explain to police officers in much more detail what they should be doing and how they should be doing it," said the Mayor, a former Federal prosecutor. "Some of the rules they might bring to other crimes are somewhat different when they're dealing with this crime."

Giuliani added that law enforcement needs to treat domestic violence "as a separate discipline, the way we do pursuing organized crime or guns or youth violence."

Other details of the plan include: establishing police outreach units to

make it easier to report domestic violence; setting up computer links between hospitals and police to identify patterns of abuse or multiple incidents at one household; linking police computers to courts so that police can be notified of protection orders more quickly, and assigning counselors to hospital emergency rooms who are trained in identifying the signs of domestic abuse.

Giuliani announced the program one day after the City Council's Public Safety Committee held a hearing on the issue that was attended by victims' advocates, police officials and victims themselves, who testified about the ineffective way in which police handle the problem. One victim, Tamara Rodriguez, 21, told the committee that her 23-year-old boyfriend had repeatedly stalked and assaulted her and her 7-month-old daughter, despite two court orders barring him from contacting her.

Rodriguez said police who responded to her calls were reluctant to enforce the protection orders or arrest her boyfriend. "I don't want to be a statistic and I don't want to be a dead person, but the Police Department shows no interest," she said.

Chief of Department John Timoney, who also testified before the committee, admitted that the department's handling of domestic violence was lacking, but expressed optimism that the new program will encourage officers to take a more active role in dealing with the problem. "The idea of treating domestic violence should become part of the police ethic," he said.

Clinton OK's \$29M aid for violence-ridden Chicago projects

The Clinton Administration this month committed \$29 million to an effort aimed at increasing security in Chicago's gang-plagued housing projects, including added authority for police to increase searches for guns.

President Clinton said on April 16 that Attorney General Janet Reno and Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry G. Cisneros had formulated "a constitutionally effective way" of allowing more consensual, voluntary or emergency police searches of public housing units. The announcement came just over a week after a Federal judge issued an injunction against the Chicago Housing Authority's effort to conduct warrantless

searches to seize guns and drugs.

U.S. District Judge Wayne Anderson's ruling on April 7 forbids the CHA police from conducting warrantless searches "without probable cause, exigent circumstances or criminal activity," according to Steven Canty, a spokesman for CHA chairman Vincent Lane.

In his ruling, Anderson, who called the warrantless searches "a greater evil than the danger of criminal activity," granted police the authority to conduct sweeps in emergencies or specific incidents, but he stipulated that they must be done promptly.

Clinton said that instead of trying to gain a new power for warrantless

searches, he would encourage housing authorities to make use of power they already have to search vacant apartments and courtyards. The Administration is also urging the housing authorities to ask tenants for standing consent to search for drugs or weapons, possibly in a lease provision.

In addition, the policy would allow officials to enter apartments without warrants in emergency situations — which would be determined by local authorities — if there was not enough time to obtain a search warrant from a judge. It also calls for the installation of metal detectors in building lobbies. Housing or local police would continue

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Indianapolis gets its very own criminologist

Sherman named to dual posts

Dr. Lawrence Sherman has worn many hats during more than two decades as a highly respected crime researcher. On May 1, he adds two more, when he begins a one-year stint in the dual roles of Chief Criminologist and Director of Gun Crime Policy for the city of Indianapolis.

The two posts are believed to be the first of their kind ever instituted in a major U.S. city. Sherman, a professor of criminology at the University of Maryland, will coordinate a citywide effort to reduce guns and gun-related violence on the streets of Indianapolis, using an interagency approach that will involve the Indianapolis Police Department, the city's Public Housing Authority, schools, courts and other city agencies.

He will also coordinate the efforts of various Police Department units, including the Metro Gang Task Force, the SWAT team, homicide squad, crime-analysis unit and its four patrol districts — each of which will be assigned a criminologist who will report to Sherman.

"I don't know of any other city that has appointed an interagency coordinator on gun policy," said Sherman, whose prior research has included studies of crime "hot spots," domestic violence and bystander shootings. Since 1992, he has directed a Federally funded project with the Kansas City, Mo., Police Department that was designed to get guns off the streets of a high-crime neighborhood.

Sherman, who called the initial assessment of the Kansas City effort "encouraging," said the results will be announced later in the year.

The Impact system (short for Indianapolis Model of Police Accountability for Community Targets)

will be used to track and target community-policing efforts. The pilot program was developed by Sherman and a team of police officers, who will return to field assignments when the criminologists begin their work on July 1.

Sherman said his appointment was an outgrowth of Mayor Steve Goldsmith's concern about "the rising level of gun crime, in the sense that there are lots of ways in which agency efforts could be better coordinated to improve the capacity of the city to get illegally carried guns off the street."

Sherman said he will work with the staff criminologists on a variety of crime targets in an attempt to measure and document the effects of problem-oriented policing, as well as compile data about efforts to get guns off the street. "The best place to go looking for guns of course, are the places where they are being used the most often," he pointed out.

To that end, Sherman will be accompanying police on their rounds and observing seizure and confiscation efforts aimed at increasing "the yield of illegally carried guns per officer-hour invested" and will analyze how cost-effective they are. One way of determining success may involve tracking the number of gunshot wounds reported by city hospitals, he said.

Sherman said gun violence in Indianapolis has not reached the horrific proportions currently seen in other large U.S. cities. "I think the key issue here is how to keep it from getting worse, how to nip it in the bud. That's essentially how we're defining the task — to keep Indianapolis from becoming another Washington, D.C., or any of the other cities that are out of control."

OC spray isn't the villain in suspect deaths

Continued from Page 1

last July that a North Carolina man's death was "precipitated" by the pepper spray used by police to subdue him. That finding prompted concern among some law enforcement officers about the substance's safety, some of which stopped using it. [See LEN, Oct. 15, 1993; July/August 1993; May 15, 1993.]

The panel concluded that in 18 of the 22 cases, positional asphyxia, a condition which occurs when the body's position interferes with the ability to breathe, was the cause of death, "with drugs and/or disease also being contributing factors." Of the remaining four cases, three involved "a drug (cocaine)-related death, and one involved a drug (cocaine)/disease-related death," the panel found.

Positional asphyxia "probably" occurred because the suspects were handcuffed behind the back and were lying or were placed on their stomachs, the panel said. "In some cases, ankle restraints were concomitantly employed with hog-tying and/or pressure on the back by an officer. Subjects were also often transported in a prone position, and a number of them were markedly overweight with 'big bellies.'"

The report added that the risk of positional asphyxia is significantly increased when subjects are exhibiting "cocaine-induced excited delirium" or are under the influence of alcohol. "Acute alcohol intoxication is a major risk factor because respiratory drive is reduced, and subjects do not realize they are suffocating. Excited delirium combined with certain restraints (e.g., hog-tying) can also increase the susceptibility to sudden death by placing catecholamine stress on the heart. Subjects who have engaged in violent activities are rendered more vulnerable to subsequent respiratory muscle fatigue. Such fatigue may prove fatal to a restrained subject whose movement is restricted."

Alcohol use in combination with cocaine substantially increases the risk of sudden death, the report cautioned.

Officers were also urged to be vigilant about the symptoms of cocaine-induced excited delirium, which include bizarre and/or aggressive behavior; shouting; paranoia; panic; violence toward others; unexpected physical strength, and sudden tranquility. "Subjects exhibiting any of these symptoms should be promptly transported to a nearby medical facility," the report advised. "Close and constant monitor-

ing during transit is warranted."

To alleviate the possibility of in-custody deaths occurring, the report said officers should be aware of four risk indicators: bizarre/violent activity; obesity, especially "big bellies"; drug and/or alcohol involvement, and apparent ineffectiveness of [OC] spray, which has been found to be ineffective

in a small number of cases — usually those involving suspects under the influence of drugs.

In an interview with LEN, Granfield said the panel's review substantiated all available evidence to date showing that OC is a "good, less-than-lethal technology [that] police are perfectly justified in using."

"In some cases, if you didn't have the OC, you'd have to go to a higher level of force, even to include deadly force. I suspect that thanks to OC, there are a number of situations in which individuals would have been shot, but instead were sprayed. Ten or 15 minutes later, they're all better."

Granfield, who is coordinating an

NIJ-IACP study with the Baltimore County, Md., Police Department, said that law enforcement officers must be made aware that OC is not 100-percent effective in all cases. Preliminary results of the ongoing study indicate that OC "has a pretty high rate of effectiveness," he said, adding that the findings are expected to be available in June.

Citing in-custody deaths, ACLU presses for changes in LA use of pepper spray

The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, which has raised questions about the role of OC spray in the in-custody deaths of 14 subjects last year, has asked the Los Angeles Police Department to re-evaluate its procedures for using the pepper-based substance.

The Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners last month forwarded several proposals made by the ACLU-SC to Police Chief Willie Williams, who is expected to report back to the commission in May.

In a letter to the board, ACLU-SC officials made several recommendations on the use of OC spray, including having paramedic units stand by when officers encounter subjects who appear to be under the influence of drugs or in "psychiatric crisis"; altering training practices to encourage officers to engage drugged or mentally disturbed subjects "in protracted, calm dialogue on initial encounter," and taking precautions in the use of hog-tying to reduce the risk of the subject asphyxiating.

The ACLU-SC has been lobby-

ing local and state officials to review and possibly restrict the use of OC spray by police. Its actions follow the release of a report last September which examined 14 in-custody deaths. The ACLU-SC found that OC failed to incapacitate 13 subjects, all of whom were later found to be under the influence of drugs — either cocaine or methamphetamine.

In nine of the cases, the victims were placed in hog-tie restraints after being sprayed, and at least eight suffered from positional asphyxia. It added that drug overdose was the primary cause of death in six of the cases, according to coroners' reports.

The ACLU-SC also said that in-custody deaths of subjects sprayed with OC in Los Angeles County "reflect a disturbing racial pattern," and called for "an independent review of racial patterns in OC deployment."

Rabbi Gary Greenebaum, the president of the Board of Police Commissioners, said that statistics show the use of OC on minority suspects is in line with that for other racial groups. "The statistics match up with the percentage

of arrests made and other uses of force," he told LEN. "They reflect pretty accurately what's going on out there in terms of who's arrested and on whom force is used to effect an arrest."

The ACLU-SC had asked the Police Commission not to lower the ranking of OC spray on the use-of-force continuum, a request the commission ultimately rejected, moving OC from just below deadly force to a spot above verbalization and below a compliance hold. But the commission did agree to closely monitor and record each instance in which OC spray was used for at least six months.

"It's working at a very high level, and the officers like it," said Greenebaum. "If it can be non-lethal and not permanently damaging to people, then it's a really wonderful tool — better perhaps than a baton and certainly better than a gun. . . . My sense is that it keeps people from dying."

An ACLU-SC official told LEN that the group feels it is making progress on educating law enforcement about issues that have evolved around OC in recent months. But, said Allan Parach-

ini, the group has been less successful at the state level, where he said the Justice Department has brushed aside its recommendations — a charge that a Justice Department official denied.

"California has really been the only state that's done anything relative to establishing standards and specifications for these products," asserted Michael Broderick, the manager of the Justice Department's firearms program. "We're the only state that's ever collected anecdotal data. We have statistical information now that summarizes police reports in over 4,000 individual uses of OC."

Broderick said the IACP's findings on OC spray "reconfirm our past position that there is no direct or even indirect correlation between OC and the deaths. In fact, there is a real benefit in terms of having this as an additional tool in the workbelts of the individual officer on the beat to provide an additional means of restraint, while at the same time, minimizing injuries both to officers and the individuals themselves."

Thwarted by ACLU, Chicago public housing seeks new response to epidemic of violence

Continued from Page 5

to frisk suspicious people loitering around the properties.

"We're not trying to create new law here," said acting Associate Attorney General Bill Bryson. "What we're really trying to do is to avoid having everything tested in court, avoid having long delays while programs get cleared, in effect, by Federal and state courts."

Under a program announced by Cisneros on April 15, \$10 million in HUD funds and \$500,000 from the Justice Department will be used to provide additional personnel for the Building Interdiction Team Effort, a joint program by Chicago city and Housing Authority police to increase security in housing developments. HUD has also allowed the CHA to reprogram \$5 million to replace private security personnel with in-house security staff.

Canty told LEN that the CHA is preparing to appeal Anderson's ruling and expects to file the action June 15. CHA chairman Vincent Lane has vowed to disobey the order, Canty added, "if the shooting escalates again" or reaches the level of violence that occurred during the weekend of March 24-26, when 13 people were killed.

Authorities believe that some of the slayings may have been the result of a collapse of a truce between gangs that

was reached last year. During that weekend, police received over 300 reports of gunshots in one of the developments, the Robert Taylor Homes, where emergency gun searches conducted by CHA police last August netted 16 weapons, according to Canty.

The American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois, representing four CHA tenants, filed suit against the warrantless-search policy, contending that the practice violated the tenants' Fourth Amendment rights.

"What we have advocated since the onset of this litigation is more and better security for CHA residents," said Valerie Phillips, a spokeswoman for the civil liberties group. "They should not have to forego their constitutional rights in order to have better security."

Phillips told LEN that the group has yet to see a final proposal on how consensual searches would be conducted or how consent would be worked into lease provisions.

"Consent to warrantless searches cannot be made a condition of the leases," she said. "If there is a consent provision, it should be revocable at any time, and it shouldn't be a condition for obtaining housing."

Both Phillips and Thomas P. Sullivan, a former U.S. Attorney who represented the Central Advisory Council, a coalition of 20 tenants' groups, 19 of

which support the gun sweeps, said some solutions for ending the violence lie in long-term proposals contained in a report on security at CHA properties that was conducted last year by the Secret Service. It called for increased security measures in lobbies, including working metal-detectors staffed by security personnel, identification cards for residents, and direct telephone links between lobbies and police.

"The sweeps are a virtual side issue — a red herring — to the real issues," Sullivan told LEN. "They're of temporary help, but they're like putting a Band-Aid on a serious wound. They do create a chilling effect on the gangs for a few days or weeks, but they are of no lasting significance."

Artens Randolph, a 30-year CHA resident who is president of the Central Advisory Council, said she believes a majority of the residents approve of the weapons sweeps, but she questioned the viability of asking prospective residents for consent to search as a part of a lease provision.

"I don't think anybody is going to agree to a warrantless search before they move in, and I don't see how that would be more effective," she told LEN. "If I am involved in wrongdoing, and I have drugs or guns in my apartment, do you think that I'm going to consent to having the police search my apartment?"

Sullivan believes the funding plans announced by HUD will not be enough to effect a full-scale overhaul of CHA security. "The more important question is whether there's going to be money allocated to the CHA for reconstruction of the lobbies and the hiring of police," he said, adding that he has urged the CAC to approve a resolution calling on the housing authority to implement the Secret Service security plan. "If that's not promptly provided, I will be giving them advice on what litigation they can pursue against HUD to get it," he said.

Roger Conner, the executive director of the American Alliance of Rights and Responsibilities, a public interest group that filed a motion in support of the searches, insisted that the Government should be held accountable for the lack of security in public housing developments.

"The responsible tenants are being terrorized and driven out by violent gangs," he told LEN. "And frankly, for the ACLU to come in and block these security measures, since neither its board members or staff have to live in such conditions, is pretty outrageous. People are dying. We're not talking symbolic speech here. We're asking: Do the people who live in public housing have the right to survive, and who should be standing up in court to represent them?"

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John Buckley: friend, mentor, and a man ahead of his time

In more than 25 years of supporting law enforcement causes and seeking to enhance police professionalism, I have made a host of good friends in the field.

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

One of the first — and best — was my early mentor, John J. Buckley, the former Sheriff of Middlesex County, Mass.

John died March 20 of brain cancer, at the age of 64, at his home in Belmont, Mass. Like hundreds of others both in and out of law enforcement, I shall miss him. So will Massachusetts Gov. William Weld, who called John "a man of incomparable spirit and great energy who leaves as one of his great legacies his infectious enthusiasm. . . . John's many friendships knew no partisan boundaries. He only knew that his friends deserved everything he could give to them." Amen to that.

I entered John's circle of friends shortly after he was appointed Middlesex County Sheriff in 1970. At the time I was attending Harvard Law School and had developed a considerable interest in law enforcement. Previously I had been a part-time police officer in Mount Kisco, N.Y., a small town north of New York City, and an auxiliary with the Cambridge, Mass. Police Department.

John Buckley was delighted by my interest in law enforcement and did what he could to further it. At the time, the Vietnam War was raging, and there was substantial unrest on the Harvard campus over the American incursion into Cambodia. What had begun as peaceful campus demonstrations escalated into looting and violence.

John appointed me a deputy sheriff and his liaison with the student body. Together we took measures that cooled things down somewhat in Cambridge.

John and I subsequently attended many functions together, cementing a firm friendship.

John Buckley was not born and bred to law enforcement. For some years after graduating from Boston College, John was in business. He established a clothing manufacturing firm and later opened a furniture store in Falmouth, Mass. Not surprisingly, he was successful as a businessman, but said he became bored with making money. He spent two years in a seminary studying for the Roman Catholic priesthood. After deciding that the religious life was not right for him, he joined the Doubleday publishing firm in New York and later was a textbook salesman for D.C. Heath & Co.

It was not until 1964 that John found his true niche — politics — and started on the road toward law enforcement. He helped Elliott Richardson get elected as lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, and then took a position on the staff of U.S. Senator Leverett Saltonstall. He was director of the Massachusetts Council on Crime and Correction and executive director of the New England Citizens Crime Commission.

Gov. Frank Sargent named him Middlesex Sheriff in 1970, and John wasted no time finding out about his problems. As Sheriff he would run a large county jail, so shortly after taking office he decided to learn firsthand what he had gotten into: He served two days as an anonymous prisoner in another county's jail.

During his 11 years as Sheriff, he fought for more humane treatment of prisoners. Among other things, he sued successfully to stop the common practice of putting juveniles in with tough adult criminals, started a work-release program, improved the training of correction officers, and set up a pilot program in which offenders paid back their victims for property losses in thefts.

The current Sheriff, John McGonigle, told The Boston Globe that Buckley's ideas on corrections "were, for the most part, ahead of their time. But many of those same ideas, now in place, stand as a tribute to his life's work."

In 1989, long after he had left office, John continued to battle for prison reform. Urging a U.S. magistrate's court in Springfield, Mass., not to allow a county to overload its jail, John came into court with a 6-by-4-foot piece of black posterboard. He laid it on the courtroom floor and said: "This board represents the floor space available in each cell. If we had animals in this size space, the animal-rights people would be marching up and down the street outside. But because these are criminals, nobody really cares, and that's the real tragedy. This space isn't fit for my dog."

Although he no longer had to worry about election as sheriff, John was then considering a race for governor, so fighting for jail inmates was not a politically popular thing to do. But then, John was not the world's most successful politician. He had previously lost bids for the Republican nomination for governor and races for Congress and State Auditor.

As Sheriff and later as a private citizen, John campaigned for gun control and against violent television programs. He was a passionate advocate and a man of rock-ribbed integrity. That's a fitting epitaph for a life that ended too soon.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10954-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.)

A year after Waco, FBI seeks to avoid a repeat performance

Learning from the mistakes of last year's 51-day standoff between Federal law enforcement agents and members of the Branch Davidian religious sect in Waco, Tex., has meant a dose of remedial education for high-ranking Justice Department officials, including the Attorney General and FBI Director.

On April 18, one day short of a year after the siege ended in fiery death for 83 people, FBI Director Louis J. Freeh announced a number of initiatives aimed at avoiding a recurrence of the deadly drama. The steps, he said, were based on the recommendations of a panel of experts whom the Justice Department had asked to study the episode.

The standoff began Feb. 28, 1993, with a gun battle between sect members and agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, in which four agents and several Branch Davidians died. It ended on April 19, when sect members apparently set fire to the compound after FBI tanks poked holes into walls and pumped in tear gas in a failed attempt to force out the occupants.

A subsequent review ordered by the Justice Department was highly critical of the actions taken by FBI and DoJ officials. A Treasury Department report also faulted ATF officials for the

initial raid and prompted the resignation of several top officials. [See LEN, Dec. 31, 1993.]

Freeh said that top DoJ officials, including himself and Attorney General Janet Reno, had recently undergone crisis-management training. The agents in charge of 15 FBI field offices are also being trained so that they can help bring future hostage and barricade situations to a peaceful end. Freeh added that he will personally direct FBI operations in future siege incidents.

The Director said he had also created the post of Special Agent in Charge for Critical Incident Response, who will be responsible for coordinating the FBI's hostage rescue team and other specialists and overseeing on-site command posts. Robin L. Montgomery, who currently heads the FBI's Portland, Ore., field office, was named to the new post, in which he will report directly to Freeh.

As recommended by the DoJ inquiry, the findings of which were released last October, Freeh said the FBI's hostage rescue team would be enlarged from 52 agents to 77 by August. Eventually, the unit will grow to more than 100 agents by integrating it with some members of SWAT teams assigned to

each of the bureau's 56 field offices. Nine of the SWAT teams, which have a total of 355 agents, also will undergo rigorous training with the hostage team. They will be made available to assist in any hostage situation nationwide.

Montgomery's staff will include hostage negotiators and behavioral science experts, who will have the same access as hostage rescue team officials. The DoJ panel reported last October that the FBI's negotiators wanted to continue efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the Waco standoff, but they were overruled by tactical agents who used a variety of psychological tactics to pressure the Branch Davidians into surrendering.

"It is essential to have a broad range of the most effective law enforcement tools to both solve and resolve deadly, complex emergencies and crimes," said Freeh. "We must always employ prevention and persuasion. If they fail, we still must do everything possible to save lives."

Montgomery will also oversee a new unit that will concentrate solely on child kidnappings and sexual killings. Said Freeh, "Those two types of crimes are among the most difficult to solve and both require prompt action."

Federal File

(A roundup of criminal justice activities at the Federal level.)

Bureau of Justice Statistics

A new report shows that carjackings have become as common a driving hazard as fatal vehicle accidents. About 177,500 carjackings or attempted carjackings took place from 1987 to 1992, according to the report, which was released April 4. About 52 percent of attempted carjackings each year are successful. While most incidents do not end in injury or death for the victims, at least 60 percent involve the use of a handgun, the survey said. The annual risk of becoming a carjacking victim is said to be about 1 in 5,000, or about the same as being killed in a traffic accident. By comparison, the risk of becoming a rape victim is said to be roughly 5 in 5,000. In a separate report, the FBI says that the number of carjackings surged to 25,000 in 1992 from 19,000 the year before. Los Angeles reported the most carjacking incidents — 7,187 — in the one-year period ending in October 1992.

U.S. Public Health Service

A sizable percentage of Americans do not see occasional drug use as a significant threat to their health, and say illicit drugs are relatively easy to obtain. In a survey whose findings were termed "alarming" by Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna E. Shalala, 55 percent of those age 12 or older said that using marijuana once or twice is not a great risk. One-third said the same about cocaine, and one-quarter said the same for heroin. The 1992 Household Survey on Drug Abuse, released April 8, noted, "People with the highest educational attainment were most likely to perceive great risk in smoking cigarettes but least likely to perceive great risk in using illicit drugs." Fifty-nine percent of those surveyed said marijuana is easy to get, and approximately 40 percent said they could easily obtain cocaine.

The Senate

Senator Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) has introduced legislation that could move the United States closer to enacting some form of nationwide guns-for-goods buyback program, by providing tax breaks for companies that donate to such efforts. Boxer's bill would allow businesses to deduct the full market value of the goods they donate. Under current law, a pair of sneakers that retails for \$100 but cost the company only \$50 would only qualify for a \$50 deduction. Boxer's proposal would allow companies to deduct the full value of donated products. President Clinton recently went on record supporting "some sort of national effort to retrieve weapons, like a lot of these buyback programs have been working on." The Justice Department says it has no current plans for a Federal gun-buyback program.

Justice Department

Attorney General Janet Reno last month vowed to reduce interagency turf battles between Federal and local law enforcement, unveiling an anti-crime plan that would battle gang and youth violence with the same investigative methods now used against spies and organized crime. Reno's plan, which she said will cost no extra money and can be implemented without legislation, would have each U.S. Attorney appoint violent-crime coordinators to organize local and Federal efforts, and working groups to identify the worst crime problems in communities. The Attorney General also said special response teams would be formed to help state and local governments fight crime, and Federal agencies would provide more technical assistance, such as wiretaps. Reno said the plan would do what law enforcement agencies should already be doing: pooling resources and cooperating to catch criminals.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The motor vehicle fatality rate in the United States dropped to its lowest level ever last year, Secretary of Transportation Federico Peña announced April 1. Figures compiled by NHTSA indicate a fatality rate for 1993 of 1.7 per 100 million vehicle miles, based on a total of 39,850 deaths. The rate declined from the previous year despite a slight increase in the total number of fatalities, from 39,235 in 1992, due to the fact that there were more cars and drivers on the road and more vehicle-miles traveled.

Drug Abuse Warning Network

Drug-related visits to hospital emergency rooms climbed by 8.5 percent in the first half of 1993, due in large part to a 44-percent surge in heroin emergencies. A survey by the Drug Abuse Warning Network showed 232,800 drug-related emergency room visits from January through June last year, compared to 214,600 during the same period in 1992. Cocaine-related emergencies remained unchanged, PCP-related cases were up 45 percent, and methamphetamine cases rose by 61 percent. Overall, the survey said, about a half of 1 percent of all emergency room visits were drug-related.

State Department

In the next few years, the United States may face a new heroin epidemic that could rival the cocaine deluge of the 1980's, according to the State Department's annual report on world drug cultivation and trafficking. "In the past five years, there has been a steady increase in the flow and purity of heroin to the U.S.," the report noted, "suggesting that the taste for the drug is growing." The report also said that some Nigerians, with the help of their Government, have created drug-trafficking networks in Europe and Asia that provide an estimated 35 percent to 40 percent of the heroin entering the United States. Nigerian nationals have been arrested in almost every country where heroin has been seized, the report said. In addition, there is said to have been a sharp increase in the involvement of Russian organized crime groups in heroin trafficking from Central Asia.

Bizzack, Delacruz:

Demystifying police accreditation

By John W. Bizzack
and Victor Delacruz

The law enforcement accreditation movement is a decade old. Some believe it to be still in its infancy, while others see it as an awkward adolescent whose relevance is fading. Contrary to the sentiments of a few fierce critics, however, time and study are confirming the relevance of law enforcement accreditation, and that relevance may indeed be its greatest merit. Still, in spite of accreditation's growing pertinence, its intent and usefulness to American policing continue to mystify many in the field.

Seldom has a driving force for constructive change in law enforcement equaled the promise of accreditation. Accreditation is a valuable management tool — perhaps even an essential one — for many agencies today. Unfortunately, the merits of accrediting law enforcement agencies were never clear nor evenly promoted to American policing in its early development. An amazing number of misshapen, wrongheaded notions about the process itself arose out of a lack of understanding of its potential and purpose. Many such misconceptions continue to gnaw on the heels of progress within the accreditation movement.

Since the mid-1980's, most of the information about the benefits of accreditation has come from testimonials and accounts of random experiences from accredited agencies or those going through the process. The primary reliance on this type of endorsement and marketing set the stage for most of the wrongheaded notions that exist today.

A Long, Hard Look

The first study to tackle the question of whether accrediting law enforcement agencies made a

(John W. Bizzack, Ph.D., is a 23-year veteran of the Lexington, Ky., Division of Police, where he currently holds the rank of captain. He is the author of four books and numerous articles on policing, management and leadership. Victor Delacruz is a doctoral fellow in sociology at the University of Kentucky. They recently concluded a national study titled "Professionalism and Law Enforcement Accreditation: The First Ten Years.")

"More change took place in policing during CALEA's first 10 years than in CALEA itself. The national movement's many standards were no longer in sync with key policing issues for the 1990's."

difference was in 1988, when the national program had accredited its first 42 agencies. Gerald L. Williams conducted that study, and he learned that the premise of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) was true: through mandated compliance with minimum standards, law enforcement improves.

Williams's research helped CALEA and the national movement unfold, but the program moved very slowly and did not seem to keep up with many of the changes taking place in policing. Enthusiasm within the movement noticeably waned by 1988, and some thought that interest in the national accreditation program had peaked.

By 1989, New York, Colorado and Washington had designed and implemented state-based programs to accredit police agencies. The New York program is operated by the state Division of Criminal Justice Services, while the Colorado and Washington programs are overseen by police chief and sheriff associations. Kentucky launched its accreditation program in late 1992, and currently eight other states are working on similar processes. The state movements consider themselves alternatives to a CALEA program that has been frequently criticized as having duplicative, inflexible standards, and being too costly and time-consuming.

Although these state accreditation systems are far less likely than a national program to lead to anything like the near-universal standards of care and performance characteristic of the established professions (e.g., medicine and law), the involvement of police departments in state programs should be welcomed. Although the state programs, like CALEA, focus on improving the management of police agencies and the delivery of police services, the state programs do have fewer standards with which to comply. This feature has become the most distinguishable charac-

teristic of state programs, and the debate over the number of necessary standards will no doubt continue.

CALEA's modest accreditation monopoly seems not to be threatened by the increasing number of state programs. At the end of 1993, more than 280 agencies had achieved accredited status through the CALEA program, and more than 100 additional agencies were in some stage of the process. The state programs, collectively, had accredited more than 80 agencies.

An Opportunity to Remodel

After a decade, the national accreditation movement was faced with important choices. Many assumptions about the process were recognized as being just that — assumptions — and a top-to-bottom review was deemed in order.

Recently, the movement has been placed under a microscope through two national studies. The first, in 1992, was sponsored by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF). David L. Carter and Allen D. Sapp collected information from chiefs of police in agencies serving populations of 50,000 or more or having 100 or more sworn officers. A total of 520 police executives (74 percent) responded to the survey, providing a portrait of their attitudes toward accreditation.

The second study, in 1993, was sponsored by Autumn House Publishing. John W. Bizzack collected data from CALEA agencies as well as from those accredited by the state programs in New York, Colorado and Washington. A total of 209 accredited agencies (64 percent) responded to a questionnaire designed to study attitudes, benefits, liabilities and changes in the processes that were believed necessary by accredited agencies. The study also collected information upon which to form a working definition of how accredited agencies perceive "police professionalism."

A third national study is currently underway, sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and conducted by Gerald L. Williams and Gary W. Cordner. This research is undertaking a systematic content analysis of accreditation standards, as well as examining an issue some consider pivotal to the accreditation movement: the compatibility of community policing and accreditation. The results of this study should be available later this year.

The findings of the 1992 and 1993 studies are clear: Change is needed in the way law enforcement agencies are accredited, and continual research is needed on all issues connected to accreditation. These studies also pinpointed differences between CALEA's 10-year-old process and standards, and the attitudes and activities that are taking place in policing today.

The accreditation movement was born out of reform-era philosophy, but implemented during a period in which policing began to experience its most progressive changes in management sophistication. This circumstance accounts for the reason more change took place in policing during CALEA's first 10 years than in CALEA itself. The national movement became less attractive largely due to its many standards no longer being in sync with a number of key policing issues for the 1990's.

The Purists and the Practicals

The national accreditation program has been battered and beset by a host of problems since 1989. The changes necessary to move the concept and the process into line with modern police thinking are now taking place. The larger challenge to the national and state programs lies in changing attitudes about what law enforcement accreditation should do or be.

There appear to be two types of agencies and people involved with accreditation. Resolving the philosophical differences between them will certainly help to demystify accreditation.

One type is the purist. This type is very committed to the process and sees accredited departments as a league of "professional agencies" amid a sea of "unprofessional agencies." Purists believe that the process should exclude agencies unable to meet the same high level of compliance that they had to meet, and that standards should be very demanding with little flexibility.

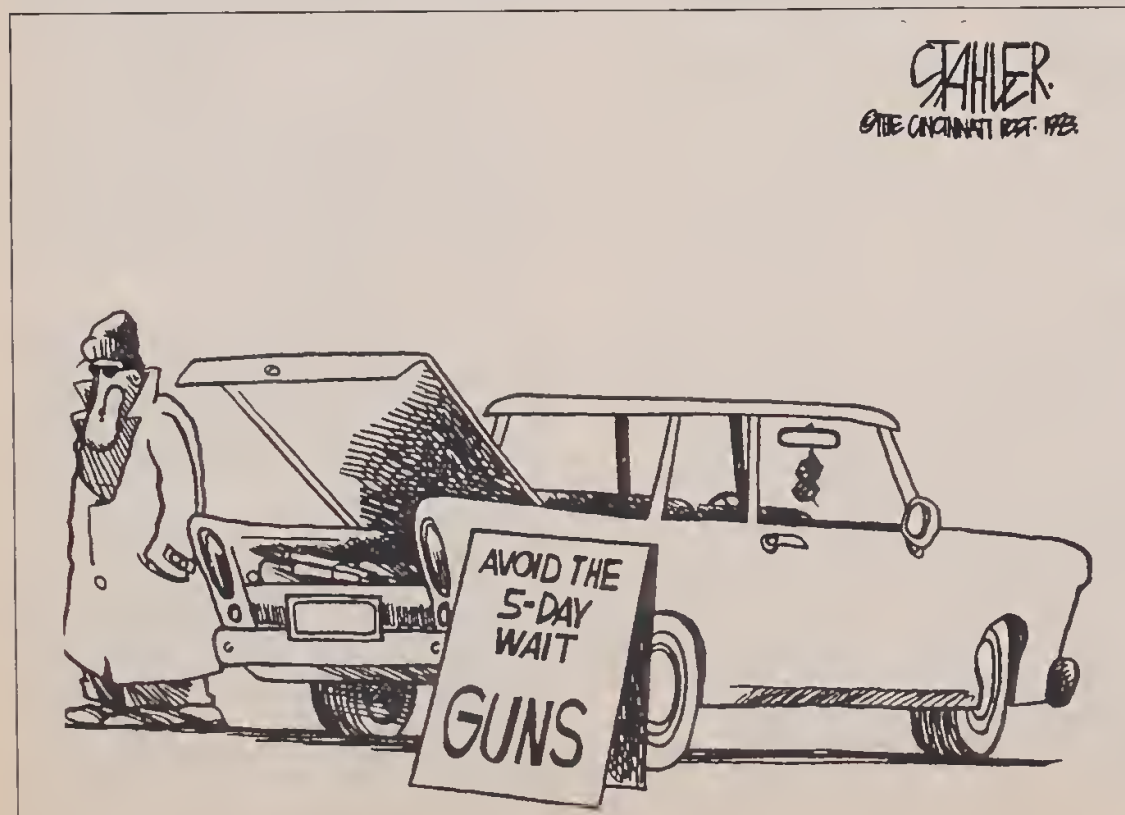
Then there is the practical type, who supports the idea of accreditation but weighs the importance of the effort against the results it provides today and for the future. Practicals are of the belief that the process should help any eligible law enforcement agency meet specific standards to improve infrastructure and, ultimately, service delivery.

Practicals, like purists, agree that standards must be demanding if they are to be of any fundamental value at all, but they also feel that the standards, and the entire process, must be as capable of change as policing itself.

Real changes in the accreditation movement will require a delicate merger of these attitudes. A user-understood process, based on what research proves instead of on what assumptions offer, will go a long way toward demystifying the process. However, collecting and analyzing the necessary information about accreditation will still take time.

Ironically, time is likely to become the best friend of the accreditation movement. A more cosmopolitan police leader than what is seen today

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Note to Readers:

The opinions expressed on the Forum page are those of the contributing writer or cartoonist, or of the original source newspaper, and do not represent an official position of Law Enforcement News.

Anti-drug net springs a new leak

Traffic returns to Mexican border

Law enforcement officials say their efforts to prevent drug traffickers from smuggling narcotics across the 2,000-mile long U.S.-Mexico border is akin to plugging a leaky dike — as soon as one leak is patched, another seems to erupt.

Efforts to stop the tide of narcotics from the Caribbean through Miami have at least slowed the flow of cocaine and other drugs through that region, officials say. But, like cagey chess players, the smugglers study the Government's moves, then plot new overland routes, particularly along the porous border with Mexico, which has historically served as a favorite overland route of drug traffickers.

"The traffickers react, just as we do," said Bill Terrazas, the agent in charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration's office in Nogales, Ariz., where signs of rising drug trafficking activity are increasingly in evidence.

The OEA estimates that as much of 75 percent of the cocaine produced in Bolivia, Peru and Colombia moves into the United States from Mexico via the border states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. The shift in trafficking routes was first noticed in the late 1980's, when increased U.S. drug-interdiction activities in the Caribbean and Florida made that area too hot for traffickers' liking.

Although Federal officials caution that figures are misleading because the volume of drugs seized represents only a fraction of what actually gets in, OEA statistics show that Federal seizures of cocaine in the Southwest border states have more than doubled from 1990 to 1992, and constituted one-third of the national total of 300,000 pounds interdicted in 1992.

Marijuana seizures rose by nearly one-third in the border region during the same period, while heroin seizures jumped by 170 percent. Cocaine seizures in Miami have also grown, and remain slightly higher than the rate in the Southwest.

So far this year, drug seizures along the border are said to be down slightly, probably because of increased efforts

to stop the never-ending flow of illegal immigrants from Mexico. Over 600 new Border Patrol agents are being deployed by the Clinton Administration in El Paso and San Diego, where officials have constructed a 14-mile border fence equipped with high-powered stadium lights.

Los Angeles is now the nation's primary cocaine distribution center west of Miami, according to law enforcement officials, who point to the huge annual cash surplus reported by the Los Angeles branch of the Federal Reserve Bank as evidence. In 1990, the bank's surplus tripled to \$9.3 billion from \$3.4 billion. Surpluses have also been reported by the Fed's Texas branches in El Paso and San Antonio, which law enforcement officials believe is indicative of increased drug trafficking along the Texas-Mexico border.

Law enforcement officials stationed along the frontier told The Chicago Tribune that smuggling has historically been a fact of border life — only the type of contraband changes.

"What we're mainly battling down here is traditional smugglers," said Terrazas, whose OEA career includes years spent investigating Mexico-based traffickers. "Right now it happens to be narcotics. It used to be parrots, tequila, booze during Prohibition. People smuggle cattle, cars, guns and cash south to Mexico, they smuggle *fluca* (appliances) — microwaves, refrigerators and stoves. This is something that's passed on from generation to generation here."

The Border Patrol recently set up 16 videocameras on 50-foot poles that will provide 24-hour surveillance. It also uses helicopters and electronic sensors to patrol more remote areas like the hilly areas around the Mariposa Canyon that smugglers often use as an overland route.

"It's wide open out there for drug traffickers," noted Border Patrol officer Steve McDonald. "We try to work it with sensors, but sometimes they beat us. They have the terrain working for them."

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Robert Gelbard, Ambassador, The State Department, Washington, DC
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James J. McManus, Professor, University of Dundee, Dundee, SCOTLAND
Abatomi Dolapo Onashile, Deputy Commissioner, Nigeria Police, Lagos, NIGERIA
Charles Schumer, Congressman (NY), Washington, DC

PARTIAL LIST OF TOPICS

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Suit seeks medical monitoring of officers

Continued from Page 1

which has been successful since the first action was filed in 1991. However, Rifkind told LEN that it has been used in other cases brought by residents who lived near factories, utilities or other sites that produced hazardous and toxic wastes.

Rifkind said he believes the complaint is the first action of its kind in Illinois. "We researched the issue un-

der Illinois law and I don't believe it has ever been addressed," he said. "In my view, unless the defendants come in and show me otherwise, this would be ground-breaking law in Illinois. I don't believe there has been any case attempting to obtain medical monitoring on behalf of injured persons, let alone on a class-wide basis."

Rifkind, who filed one of the first class-action lawsuits against breast-

implant manufacturers, said the "creative" strategy, if successful, would provide for free, continual medical monitoring for officers who use radar. It could also serve as the basis for research to determine if indeed there is a link between radar use and the development of cancer, he added.

Prior lawsuits filed by cancer-stricken police radar operators have been defeated or dismissed because of

the dearth of scientific evidence and research needed to prove their claims. "It would be a vehicle by which the science can progress to the point where those officers who are seriously injured can prove that it's proximately caused by their use of radar guns," Rifkind said.

An attorney who has successfully represented radar manufacturers in other lawsuits arising from the cancer issue said he expects a motion to dismiss the complaint to be filed on May 26. "We don't think it's a viable complaint," said Mark Oium, a San Francisco lawyer who has defended Kustom Signals against other lawsuits. "They haven't alleged that anybody has cancer, and I think that's an obvious flaw. Illinois law doesn't allow you to recover unless you have some kind of injury. Class-action [complaints] for personal injuries just don't get certified."

Louis Slesin, the publisher of Microwave News, a New York City-based publication that tracks issues relating to electromagnetic radiation and microwave emissions, including their possible role in the development of cancer, said the plaintiffs' strategy "was a creative way of trying to get some attention" on the issue, but "whether it will work legally or is feasible to do that kind medical monitoring is another issue."

"With all of the publicity, police will probably use these guns very differently now," Slesin said. "So the kind of exposure they'll get in the future will be very different from the kind of exposure they got in the past. Police will learn how to use these guns correctly, learn how to mount them outside their cars, and the problem will go away before it's determined whether or not there ever was a problem."

Stricken cops sue to spare others a life of "hell & misery"

Two cancer-stricken police officers who are plaintiffs in a civil lawsuit filed this month in Chicago against radar manufacturers say they joined the action to make other police radar users aware of the possible dangers they face.

Both Cpl. Mike Madison, of the Prince George's County, Md., Police Department, and Officer Ben Adkins, of the Man, W.Va., Police Department, said they do not expect any financial gain if they are successful with the lawsuit, which calls on the radar industry to fund a medical-monitoring system for officers who use radar. Both officers developed rare forms of cancer which they believe are linked to their long-term use of radar.

"I hope nobody ever has to go through the hell and misery I've been through," said Madison, a 17-year veteran who in 1990 was diagnosed with testicular cancer that later spread to his stomach and lungs. "If it prevents just one other person from going through this, then I'd be happy."

Madison's cancerous left testicle was removed before doctors realized the cancer had spread to other vital organs. He underwent chemotherapy for six months and more exploratory surgery. In 1992, a blood workup that was "just a little bit off" led to the discovery of a non-cancerous cyst in his chest, he said.

In an interview with LEN, Madison, 37, recited a litany of woes caused by his ordeal, including "six months of sticking my head over a toilet, puking my guts out, losing a hell of a lot of weight, getting down to being as skinny as a beanpole."

"I've got scars all over my body from various operations," he continued. "On a cold winter's day, just about every part of my body hurts from where they've done the operations. I wouldn't wish this on my worst enemy."

Doctors say if the cancer does not recur within five years, Madison should remain free of illness.

"I don't hope to gain anything from this," Adkins told LEN. "I'm thankful that I'm OK. I would just like to see the radar manuals inform police officers that there could possibly be a danger."

Adkins, 34, is an 8-year veteran of the department who said he used his Kustom Signals HR-12 radar gun about six days a week for 7½ years. Like many officers, he routinely left the device on and would rest it on his thigh when not using it. In 1991, he was diagnosed with a malignant melanoma on his upper right thigh — the same spot where he would rest his radar gun. Surgery was performed to remove the cancer, and so far he has remained "clear."

Adkins said he "very seldom" uses radar now, with the use of the devices having been made optional for officers.

Madison was a radar operator for

more than 10 years, beginning in 1980. "We had Decatur hand-helds and used them pretty much whenever we had a chance, maybe a couple of times a week. Usually, you had one radar operator on a slot, and for a long, long time it was me. There were days when all you did was go out and run radar."

Madison too kept the unit running and placed it on his lap when not in use. "Decatur was a good-sized gun and the antenna on the end of it was pretty good-sized, too. I couldn't lay it on the dash because it wouldn't fit too good, so most of the time it just went right down on my lap. I kept my hand on it so when I'd see a car coming, I'd pick it up and point it."

According to Madison, the horseplay involving radar guns that used to occur between officers has turned cruelly ironic. "Before all of this, we used to fool around, point the radar guns at each other, and say, 'You wanna get sterile?'"

Both officers learned about the alleged link between radar and cancer after they had gone through their ordeals. Both contacted Gary Poynter, the Ohio state trooper who has waged an uphill, four-year battle to get concrete answers about police radar and possible health hazards, and Poynter put them in touch with the Chicago lawyers who filed the lawsuit.

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Upcoming Events

JUNE

- 12-24. Career Prosecutor Course.** Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. Houston.
- 13-14. Corporate Aviation Security.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Chicago. \$335.
- 13-15. Street Survival '94.** Presented by Calibre Press. Scottsdale, Ariz. \$159/\$135/\$85.
- 13-17. Practical Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600.
- 13-17. Airborne Counterdrug Operations Training Program.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Olympia, Wash.
- 13-17. Basic Police Juvenile Officer Training.** Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. Austin, Tex. \$150.
- 13-17. Practical Crime Scene Technician's Workshop.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.
- 13-17. Advanced Narcotic Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 13-17. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 13-17. Advanced Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Lexington, N.C. \$450.
- 13-27. Advanced Composite Art Sketching.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450.
- 15-17. A Dilemma: The Marginal Police Employee.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$195.
- 15-17. Security & Surveillance Protection for Law Enforcement Facilities.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Dulles International Training Center, Va.
- 20-22. Law Enforcement Technology for the 21st Century: The Less-Than-Lethal Alternative.** Presented by the National Institute of Justice, in conjunction with the American Defense Preparedness Association. Washington, D.C.
- 20-22. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Orlando, Fla. \$495.

- 20-22. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Hartford, Conn. \$495.
- 20-24. Interviews & Interrogations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 20-24. Managing Criminal Investigators & Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.
- 20-24. Managing the Patrol Function.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 22-24. Advanced Training on Preparing the Search & Seizure Warrant for Crimes Against Children.** Presented by the Institute of Child Advocacy. Clearwater, Fla. \$225.
- 22-24. Managing the Detective Unit.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$350.
- 22-24. Monadnock Defensive Tactics System Instructor Certification.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. West Palm Beach, Fla. \$295.
- 22-24. Bombing Countermeasures.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Dulles International Training Center, Va.
- 22-25. Investigation & Prosecution of Parental Abduction.** Presented by the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse. Tucson, Ariz. \$140/\$185.
- 27-29. Fraud Training.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. San Francisco. \$595.
- 27-29. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Anaheim, Calif. \$495.
- 27-29. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Columbus, Ohio. \$495.
- 27-July 1. Police Photography.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$395.
- 27-July 1. Seminar for the Field Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 28. OCAT Instructor Certification.** Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. Williamson, N.C. \$195.
- 28-30. Advanced Interrogation Techniques.** Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$295.

JULY

- 7-8. Building Community Alliances Against Domestic Violence.** Presented by the University of Vermont. Ogunquit, Maine. \$225.
- 8-12. 21st Annual Training Seminar.** Presented by the International Conference of Police Chaplains. Portland, Ore.
- 11-12. Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Kalispell, Mont.
- 11-13. Fraud Training: Financial Investigation Methods to Prove Fraud & Crimes.** Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Orlando, Fla. \$595.
- 11-13. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Albany, N.Y. \$495.
- 11-13. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Eagle River, Wis. \$495.
- 11-14. Police/Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 11-15. Basic Telecommunications Training for Beginning Dispatchers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 14 ff. The Child Savers: Understanding Child Abuse Advocacy, Intervention & Treatment.** An eight-session lecture series presented by the New School for Social Research. New York.
- 16-22. Protective Security Operations.** Presented by Executec International Corp. Dulles International Training Center, Va.
- 17-21. 15th Annual Vehicular Homicide/DWI Conference.** Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Chicago. \$390.
- 18-20. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Portland, Maine. \$495.
- 18-22. Airborne Counterdrug Operations Training Program.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Columbus, Ohio. \$250.
- 18-22. Seminar for the School Resource Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.
- 18-22. Seminar for the Field Training**

- Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Franklin, Tenn. \$450.
- 18-29. At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation/Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. St. Petersburg, Fla. \$595.
- 25-27. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Omaha, Neb. \$495.
- 25-27. Fraud Training: Financial Investigation Methods to Prove Fraud & Crimes.**

- Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Detroit. \$595.
- 25-29. Inspection & Investigation of Commercial Vehicle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Phoenix. \$450.
- 25-29. Crime & Loss Prevention I.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Louisville, Ky.
- 25-Aug. 5. Instructor Techniques.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

Forum:

Taking the mystery out of accreditation

Continued from Page 8

will, as time passes, be found ushering agencies through this process. The movement will regain momentum as accreditation becomes better understood as a process, and when it is viewed as one of the essential building blocks for achieving the kind of professionalism long sought in policing.

What Police Leaders Can Do

The most effective demystification strategy is awareness. Police executives can make themselves more aware of the facts pertaining to issues of law enforcement accreditation before committing to the process or making the decision not to involve their agencies at all. The following does not represent all that is known about law enforcement accreditation, but by way of example it can be said that:

¶ Accreditation is a management tool, the usefulness and effectiveness of which have not been fully appreciated, and the full potential of which is yet to be realized.

¶ Police executives must recognize the need to balance their right to decide what is best for the agency against the responsibility of the agency to address public expectations and good practices.

¶ Accreditation should become a goal in and of itself. Accreditation serves an agency best when it is viewed as a mechanism for quality control, accountability and planning.

¶ Being an accredited agency does not necessarily mean that that agency is better managed, nor does it mean that the work product of an accredited agency is better than that of unaccredited agencies.

¶ Accreditation standards for law enforcement are far less mature than those of other occupations, and do not yet focus exclusively on outcome.

¶ Differences between community policing and accreditation movements are likely to be more philosophical than real.

¶ Accreditation is synonymous with being well qualified; however, competence is more than simply having knowledge about how to solve problems.

¶ The primary value of accreditation should be found in the process itself, not in the formal results of the process (the awarding of accredited status).

We also know that accreditation enhances the general reputation of an occupation. However, before that enhancement takes place, the purpose of accreditation must be well defined and better understood by those in charge. Accreditation must be better explained to the public. In this regard, accreditation in the field of law enforcement is just getting started.

One of the best illustrations of the

value of accrediting law enforcement agencies is seen clearly from the impact of Title 42 §1983 of the U.S. Code — "Civil Action for Deprivation of Civil Rights" — on American policing. Section 1983 has consistently found police agencies negligent because they failed to provide adequate organizational direction through articulated policy. Accredited agencies quickly learned that compliance with accreditation standards effectively buffers most inadequate-policy allegations, thus making agencies and officers more defensible.

The Future of Accreditation

Several dismal scenarios of the future of accreditation can be imagined. One version might be that interest in the national initiative fades, then dies, leaving CALEA agencies with unhinged credentials. Another might be that state accreditation movements stall due to a lack of external recognition that stems from the reduced number of standards with which an agency must comply. A third, more realistic scenario is that state and national accreditation programs simply lose momentum because of their failure to continually change and evolve in sync with future issues in policing.

A much more positive future can be envisioned, however, when attention focuses on the recent ongoing efforts to redefine law enforcement accreditation. The accreditation movement will not survive just because it is a good idea. The future of accreditation depends on thoughtful, balanced efforts from many individuals, departments, professional associations and others.

There will be four key issues in the future. *Control* of the movement and an effective program to orchestrate it will remain a thorny issue, as well the *voluntariness* of the process. Although progress has been made toward the establishment of a *professional community* through accreditation, a wider understanding of the importance of this idea is necessary and requires specific and frequent endorsement from founding and governing organizations. A *focus on outcomes* will be more important if accreditation is to be responsive and in step with other changes taking place in policing. It is necessary to increase the public understanding of accreditation in simple, no-nonsense terms.

Accreditation is not a white-glove inspection. It must be perceived by the public and the police as a process of goal clarification, self-evaluation, and peer review. Achieving accredited status should be considered just one step toward joining a growing professional community. When opinions mean less and facts mean more, the process and purpose of national and state law enforcement will be demystified.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

American Defense Preparedness Association, 2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22201. Fax: (703) 522-1885.

Barton County Community College, Attn: James J. Ness, Director, Administration of Justice Programs, R.R. 3, Box 136Z, Great Bend, KS 67530-9283. (316) 792-1243. Fax: (316) 792-8035.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Executec International Corp., P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 20167. (703) 709-5805. Fax: (703) 709-5807.

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training, Building 67, Glynco, GA 31524. (800) 743-5382. Fax: (912) 267-2894.

Institute of Child Advocacy, Attn: Pete Musante, P.O. Box 8068, Clearwater, FL 34618-8068. (813) 726-1123. Fax: (813) 321-5664.

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX

78666-4610. (512) 245-3030. Fax: (512) 245-2834.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

International Conference of Police Chaplains, Attn: Chaplain Greg Kamrann, Portland Police Bureau, 1111 SW 2nd Ave., Portland, OR 97204. (503) 823-0091.

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Law Enforcement Training Systems, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (203) 653-0788.

Modern Warrior Inc., 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.

National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse, American Prosecutors Research Institute, 99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510, Alexandria, VA 22314. (703) 739-0321.

National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77204-6380. (713) 743-NCDA. Fax: (713) 743-1850.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Brnman Hall, University of Louisville, Louis-

ville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

The New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., New York, NY 10011. (212) 229-5690.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011.

Performance Dimensions Inc., P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850. Fax: (414) 279-5758.

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (800) 255-5747. Fax: (312) 876-1743.

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute. 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2394. Fax: (214) 690-2458.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487.

University of Vermont, Attn: Building Alliances, 30 South Park Drive, Colchester, VT 05446-2501. (802) 656-2088. Fax: (802) 656-3891.

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Demystifying accreditation:

How to get past the hype and the anecdotal evidence — and get law enforcement accreditation ready to catch up with the times. **Forum, Page 8.**

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